



(11)

EP 3 300 139 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION
published in accordance with Art. 153(4) EPC

(43) Date of publication:
28.03.2018 Bulletin 2018/13

(51) Int Cl.:
H01M 2/12 (2006.01) **H01M 10/44** (2006.01)
H01M 10/058 (2010.01) **H02J 7/00** (2006.01)

(21) Application number: **16862272.8**

(86) International application number:
PCT/KR2016/008880

(22) Date of filing: **12.08.2016**

(87) International publication number:
WO 2017/078253 (11.05.2017 Gazette 2017/19)

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR
Designated Extension States:
BA ME
Designated Validation States:
MA MD

(71) Applicant: **LG Chem, Ltd.**
Yeongdeungpo-gu
Seoul 07336 (KR)

(72) Inventors:
• **LEE, Wontae**
Daejeon 34122 (KR)
• **CHOI, Yanglim**
Daejeon 34122 (KR)

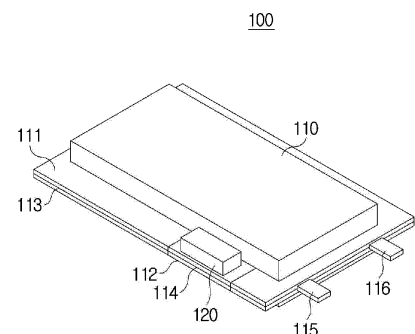
(30) Priority: **02.11.2015 KR 20150153078**

(74) Representative: **Cabinet Plasseraud**
66, rue de la Chaussée d'Antin
75440 Paris Cedex 09 (FR)

(54) **SECONDARY BATTERY WHICH DETECTS DISPLACEMENT OF GAS DISCHARGE PART TO PREVENT BATTERY CELL SWELLING, SYSTEM FOR CHARGING SECONDARY BATTERY, AND METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING SECONDARY BATTERY**

(57) The present invention relates to a secondary battery, which detects a displacement of a gas discharging part and prevents battery cell swelling, and a system for charging a secondary battery and a method of manufacturing a secondary battery. The secondary battery include a gas discharging part, which is positioned at one end of a sealing part that seals an electrode assembly and induces a discharge of gas by weakening bonding force more than other attachment portions of the sealing part, and a detecting part which detects a displacement generated in the gas discharging part and generates an electric signal.

[Figure 1]



EP 3 300 139 A1

Description

[Technical Field]

[0001] This application claims priority to and the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2015-0153078 filed in the Korean Intellectual Property Office on November 2, 2015, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

[0002] The present invention relates to a secondary battery, which detects a displacement of a gas discharging part and prevents swelling of a cell, and a system and a method of charging a secondary battery, and more particularly, to a secondary battery, which includes a gas discharging part, which is positioned at one end of a sealing part that seals an electrode assembly and induces a discharge of gas by weakening bonding force compared to other attachment portions of the sealing part, and a detecting part, which detects a displacement generated in the gas discharging part and generates an electric signal, to induce a discharge of gas inside a battery and control the quantity of charging current of the battery and secure stability of the secondary battery, thereby preventing battery cell swelling by detecting a displacement of the gas discharging part, and a system for charging a secondary battery and a method of manufacturing a secondary battery.

[Background Art]

[0003] A lithium secondary battery is fabricated by assembling a cathode material, an anode material, an electrolyte, and a separation film, and does not use heavy metal, such as mercury (Hg) or cadmium (Cd), so that the lithium secondary battery is environmentally friendly, has a higher output voltage than that of an existing battery, and has a large capacity. Owing to a characteristic of a light lithium atom, the lithium secondary battery is widely used in a superlight electronic product, such as a mobile phone and a camcorder, and recently, the use of the lithium secondary battery is expanded to an electric vehicle and a usage, such as energy storage, according to the development of a large capacity technology.

[0004] The lithium secondary battery is divided into a general lithium ion battery which uses a liquid electrolyte and a lithium ion polymer battery which uses an electrolyte in a form of gel or a solid polymer according to the kind of electrolyte. Further, the lithium secondary battery is divided into a cylindrical shape and a square shape according to a shape of the battery.

[0005] A lithium ion polymer battery adopting a method of using a completely solid-type electrolyte among the lithium ion polymer batteries is not generally used well because of low ion conductivity of the electrolyte.

[0006] The lithium ion polymer battery does not have an electrolyte leakage problem or has a simple method of preventing a leakage of the electrolyte, compared to a general lithium ion battery using a liquid electrolyte.

The lithium ion polymer battery uses a metal can or has a pouch form formed with multiple layers of metal foil and a polymer, thereby preventing an electrolyte from leaking.

[0007] When a pouch is used as a battery case, the lithium ion polymer battery has an advantage in that it is possible to remarkably decrease weight of the battery compared to the case where the metal can is used. Aluminum is generally used as a metal for foil forming an exterior layer of the pouch. A polymer layer forming an interior layer of the pouch is mainly formed of polypropylene, which protects the metal foil from the electrolyte and prevents a cathode, an anode, and electrode taps from being shortcircuited.

[0008] In the lithium secondary battery, lithium ions (Li⁺) move from a cathode to an anode during discharging, and lithium ions (Li⁺) move from the anode to the cathode during charging, so that the lithium secondary battery accompanies an electrochemical reaction inside the battery. According to the electrochemical reaction, the lithium secondary battery is repeatedly contracted and expanded, and discharges gas.

[0009] Further, in the secondary battery, when an overcurrent flows by overdischarging or a short-circuit, a temperature inside the battery increases and a phase change is generated from the liquid electrolyte to gas, and for this reason, a pressure inside the battery increases.

[0010] In the case of the pouch-type lithium secondary battery, it is possible to decrease weight of the battery as described above, but the pouch-type lithium secondary battery has a problem in that strength of the foil-type metal layer forming the exterior layer of the pouch is weak, so that it is impossible to sufficiently endure a pressure of the internal gas. Accordingly, when the battery is expanded by gas generated inside the battery, performance of the battery deteriorates and as a result, a life of the battery is decreased.

[0011] Particularly, a lithium cobalt oxide (LiCoO₂) currently widely used in the lithium secondary battery has an advantage of high capacity and output, but has a characteristic that a material structure is unstable during charging or discharging, so that when an overcurrent flows by a short-circuit and the like, this may lead to an explosion and a fire.

[0012] In order to solve the problem due to the generation of the gas inside the lithium secondary battery, various research has been currently conducted. However, in the existing research, only a means for discharging gas inside the battery is simply provided, or a strain gauge is directly mounted in an electrode assembly, so that a thickness of the battery is increased.

[0013] Accordingly, research for maintaining the advantages of the pouch-type secondary battery, efficiently removing gas generated inside the battery, and minimizing a battery cell swelling phenomenon and controlling charging by detecting a deformation of a battery case due to the gas generated inside the battery at an early stage has been emphasized than ever.

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[Technical Problem]

[0014] An object of the present invention is to provide a secondary battery, which includes a gas discharging part, which is positioned at one end of a sealing part that seals an electrode assembly and induces a discharge of gas by weakening bonding force compared to other attachment portions of the sealing part, and a detecting part, which detects a displacement generated in the gas discharging part and generates an electric signal, to induce a discharge of gas inside a battery and control the quantity of charging current of the battery and secure stability of the secondary battery, thereby preventing battery cell swelling by detecting a displacement of the gas discharging part, and a system for charging a secondary battery and a method of manufacturing charging a secondary battery.

[Technical Solution]

[0015] According to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, a secondary battery, which detects a displacement of a gas discharging part and prevents battery cell swelling, includes: a gas discharging part which is positioned at one end of a sealing part that seals an electrode assembly, and induces a discharge of gas, in which the gas discharging part induces the discharge of gas by weakening bonding force compared to other attachment portions of the sealing part.

[0016] The gas discharging part may be thicker than other attachment portions of the sealing part by weakly performing thermo-compression compared to other attachment portions of the sealing part.

[0017] The secondary battery may further include a detecting part which detects a displacement generated in the gas discharging part and generates an electric signal.

[0018] The detecting part may be a strain gauge.

[0019] The detecting part may be a piezoelectric element.

[0020] The gas discharging part may be thicker than other attachment portions of the sealing part by weakly performing thermo-compression compared to other attachment portions of the sealing part.

[0021] The detecting part may be a strain gauge.

[0022] According to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, a system for charging a secondary battery, which detects a displacement of a gas discharging part and prevents battery cell swelling, includes: a gas discharging part which is positioned at one end of a sealing part that seals an electrode assembly, and induces a discharge of gas; a detecting part which detects a displacement generated in the gas discharging part and generates an electric signal; and a control unit which receives the electric signal generated by the detecting part and controls charging of the secondary battery.

[0023] The gas discharging part may induce the dis-

charge of gas by weakening bonding force compared to other attachment portions of the sealing part.

[0024] The gas discharging part may be thicker than other attachment portions of the sealing part by weakly performing thermo-compression compared to other attachment portions of the sealing part.

[0025] The detecting part may be a strain gauge.

[0026] The detecting part may be a piezoelectric element.

[0027] The control unit may adjust the quantity of current flowing in a charging electrode of the secondary battery according to the electric signal generated in the detecting part.

[0028] The control unit may block a charging current according to the electric signal generated in the detecting part.

[0029] According to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, a method of for manufacturing a secondary battery, which detects a displacement of a gas discharging part and prevents battery cell swelling, includes: accommodating an electrode assembly in a battery case; and forming a gas discharging part, which is thicker than other attachment portions, at one end of a sealing part that seals the battery case by weakly performing thermo-compression compared to other attachment portions of the sealing part.

[Advantageous Effects]

[0030] According to one aspect of the present invention, the gas discharging part, which is positioned at one end of a sealing part that seals an electrode assembly and induces a discharge of gas by weakening bonding force more than other attachment portions of the sealing part, and the detecting part which detects a displacement generated in the gas discharging part and generates an electric signal are included, so that it is possible to induce a discharge of gas generated inside a secondary battery, a strain gauge is not directly mounted in the electrode assembly and thus a thickness of the battery is not increased, it is possible to control the quantity of charging current of the battery by detecting a displacement of the gas discharging part, and it is possible to prevent explosion and fire according to a generation of an overcurrent and thus secure stability of the secondary battery.

[Brief Description of Drawings]

[0031]

FIG. 1 is a diagram schematically illustrating a secondary battery which detects a displacement of a gas discharging part and prevents battery cell swelling according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a diagram schematically illustrating a sealed state of the gas discharging part in the secondary battery which detects a displacement of a gas dis-

charging part and prevents battery cell swelling according to the exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a diagram schematically illustrating an opened state of the gas discharging part in the secondary battery which detects a displacement of a gas discharging part and prevents battery cell swelling according to the exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a diagram schematically illustrating a system for charging a secondary battery which detects a displacement of a gas discharging part and prevents battery cell swelling according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

[Mode for carrying out the invention]

[0032] The present invention will be described in detail below with reference to the accompanying drawings. Herein, repeated descriptions and the detailed description of a publicly known function and configuration that may make the gist of the present invention unnecessarily ambiguous will be omitted. Exemplary embodiments of the present invention are provided so as to more completely explain the present invention to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, the shape, the size, etc., of elements in the figures may be exaggerated for a clearer explanation.

[0033] Throughout the specification and the claims, unless explicitly described to the contrary, the word "include/comprise" and variations such as "includes/comprises" or "including/comprising" mean further including other constituent elements, not excluding the other constituent elements.

[0034] In addition, the term "... unit" described in the specification means a unit for processing at least one function and operation and may be implemented by hardware components or software components and combinations thereof.

[0035] FIG. 1 is a diagram schematically illustrating a secondary battery 100 which detects a displacement of a gas discharging part and prevents battery cell swelling according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

[0036] Referring to FIG. 1, the secondary battery 100 which detects a displacement of a gas discharging part and prevents battery cell swelling according to the exemplary embodiment of the present invention may include a gas discharging part 112 and a detecting part 120. The secondary battery 100 which detects a displacement of the gas discharging part and prevents battery cell swelling illustrated in FIG. 1 is the exemplary embodiment, and constituent elements illustrated in FIG. 1 are not limited to the exemplary embodiment illustrated in FIG. 1, and may be added, changed, or removed as necessary. In the meantime, in the present specification, detailed descriptions of publicly known constituent elements, except for the main configuration, will be omitted.

[0037] The gas discharging part 112 may be positioned at one end of a sealing part that seals an electrode assembly and induce a discharge of gas.

[0038] The electrode assembly is formed of a cathode plate, an anode plate, and a separator for generating a predetermined current. The electrode assembly has a structure, in which the plurality of cathode plates, separators, and anode plates are sequentially stacked, like an electrode assembly in the related art, and a cathode tap and an anode tap formed at one side of each of the plurality of cathode plates are connected to a cathode terminal 115 and an anode terminal 116 of the battery, respectively.

[0039] The battery case 110 may surround the electrode assembly to seal the electrode assembly. The battery case 110 may have a form of a metal can or a pouch. A foil-type metal layer may be formed at an external side of the battery case 110, and one or more polymer layers may be formed at an internal side of the battery case 110.

[0040] The battery case 110 may include a sealing part 111 sealing the electrode assembly.

[0041] The sealing part 111 may be formed by a thermo-compression method of arranging sealing part contact surfaces 113 to be in contact with each other, heating the sealing part contact surfaces 113, and then applying force to the sealing part contact surfaces 113. In this case, the cathode terminal 115 and the anode terminal 116 of the battery may be exposed to the outside. The sealing part 111 is flatly and evenly formed in a circumference of the battery case 110 to prevent an electrolyte inside the battery from leaking and protect the electrode assembly from an external environment.

[0042] The gas discharging part 112 may induce a discharge of gas by weakening bonding force compared to other attachment portions of the sealing part 111. The gas discharging part 112 may be a portion which is designed to prevent gas from leaking through other attachment portions of the sealing part 111 and exclusively allow gas to be discharged.

[0043] The bonding force of the attachment portion may be adjusted according to a particular embodiment form in consideration of an internal structure of the electrode assembly, the kind of electrolyte, the quantity of gas and expansion force generated inside the battery, and the like.

[0044] The gas discharging part 112 is thermo-compressed at a weaker level than those of other attachment portions of the sealing part 111, so that the gas discharging part 112 may be thicker than other attachment portions. More particularly, when gas discharging part contact surfaces 114 are arranged to be in contact with each other, and then low heat is applied or low force is applied to the gas discharging part contact surfaces 114 compared to other attachment portions of the sealing part 111, or thermo-compression is weakly performed by applying low heat and low force, the gas discharging part 112 may be thicker than other attachment portions of the sealing part 111.

[0045] The detecting part 120 may detect a displacement generated in the gas discharging part 112 and generate an electric signal.

[0046] When gas is generated by an electrochemical reaction inside the battery, the internal portion of the battery is expanded. The gas discharging part 112 having the relatively lower bonding force than other attachment portions of the sealing part 111 may be opened by the internal expansion force.

[0047] FIG. 2 is a diagram schematically illustrating a sealed state of the gas discharging part in the secondary battery which detects a displacement of a gas discharging part and prevents battery cell swelling according to the exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

[0048] The detecting part 120 may be a strain gauge. The strain gauge refers to an element which generates an electric signal when a mechanically minimal change is generated. The strain gauge may include all of the materials, elements, and devices, which convert a mechanical change amount into an electric signal, as well as a metal resistance strain gauge and a semiconductor strain gauge.

[0049] The detecting part 120 may be a piezoelectric element. The piezoelectric element may include all of the elements which generates an electric signal by using a phenomenon in which electric polarization is present when a mechanical strain occurs.

[0050] When the detecting part 120 is mounted in the gas discharging part 112, it is possible to prevent a thickness of the battery from increasing compared to the case where the detecting part is directly mounted in the electrode assembly, and it is possible to more early detect the swelling of the battery cell by converting a displacement of the gas discharging part by the gas generated inside the battery into an electric signal.

[0051] FIG. 4 is a diagram schematically illustrating a system 200 for charging a secondary battery which detects a displacement of a gas discharging part and prevents battery cell swelling according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

[0052] The system 200 for charging a secondary battery which detects a displacement of a gas discharging part 112 and prevents battery cell swelling according to the exemplary embodiment of the present invention may include a gas discharging part 112, a detecting part 120, and a control unit 130.

[0053] The gas discharging part 112 may induce a discharge of gas by weakening bonding force compared to other attachment portions of a sealing part 111.

[0054] The gas discharging part 112 is thermo-compressed at a weaker level than those of other attachment portions of the sealing part 111, so that the gas discharging part 112 may be thicker than other attachment portions.

[0055] The detecting part 120 may be a strain gauge.

[0056] The detecting part 120 may be a piezoelectric element.

[0057] The gas discharging part 112 and the detecting

part 120 are the same as those described in the secondary battery 100 which detects a displacement of the gas discharging part and prevents battery cell swelling according to the exemplary embodiment of the present invention, so that the detailed description thereof will be omitted.

[0058] The control unit 130 may adjust the quantity of current flowing in a charging electrode of the secondary battery according to an electric signal generated in the detecting part 120. The control unit 130 may determine a charging state of the battery and adjust the quantity of charging current based on the electric signal received from the detecting part 120.

[0059] For example, when the electric signal received from the detecting part 120 is small, that is, a displacement of the gas discharging part 112 is small, the quantity of gas discharged from the internal side of the battery is small, so that the control unit 130 may control the quantity of charging current flowing in a cathode terminal 115 and an anode terminal 116 which are the charging electrodes to increase.

[0060] In contrast, when the electric signal received from the detecting part 120 is large, that is, a displacement of the gas discharging part 112 is large, the quantity of gas discharged from the internal side of the battery is large, so that the control unit 130 may control the quantity of charging current flowing in the cathode terminal 115 and the anode terminal 116 which are the charging electrodes to be decreased.

[0061] The control unit 130 may block the charging current according to the electric signal generated in the detecting part 120. The control unit 130 may include a circuit, which completely blocks the charging current when the electric signal received in the detecting part 120 is larger than a predetermined value. The circuit may be implemented by programmed software or hardware, such as a fuse, and may also be implemented by using both software and hardware.

[0062] For example, the control unit 130 may be a system for transmitting a signal to a micro controller unit (MCU) of a battery management system (BMS) and controlling a relay or transmitting a signal to a current blocking device, such as a fuse, and blocking the charging current.

[0063] Whether to block the charging current by the control unit 130 when the electric signal exceeds a specific value is not particularly determined, and may be randomly determined in consideration of the quantity of gas generated inside the battery, expansion force, durability of a battery case 110, and an expected life of the battery, and the like, and may be varied according to a particular implementation type.

[0064] In comprehensively investing an operation mechanism of the system for charging a secondary battery which detects a displacement of the gas discharging part and prevents battery cell swelling, when the large quantity of gas is discharged from the internal side of the battery and a displacement of the gas discharging part

112 is generated by the internal expansion force, the detecting part 120 generates an electric signal and transmits the generated electric signal to the control unit 130, and the control unit 130 controls a charging current, thereby preventing a risk of explosion and fire of the secondary battery.

[0065] A method of manufacturing a secondary battery which detects a displacement of a gas discharging part and prevents battery cell swelling according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention will be described below.

[0066] The method of manufacturing a secondary battery may include accommodating an electrode assembly in a battery case, and then forming a gas discharging part which is thicker than other attachment portions of a sealing part at one end of the sealing part, which seals the battery case, by weakly performing thermo-compression compared to other attachment portions.

[0067] A method of forming the electrode assembly may use the foregoing publicly known invention, so that a detailed description thereof will be omitted.

[0068] In the foregoing, the specific exemplary embodiment of the present invention has been illustrated and described, but it is apparent to those skilled in the art that the technical spirit of the present invention is not limited by the accompanying drawings and the described contents, and may be modified in various forms without departing from the spirit of the present invention, and the modifications are considered to belong to the claims of the present invention without departing from the spirit of the present invention.

Claims

1. A secondary battery, comprising:

a gas discharging part which is positioned at one end of a sealing part that seals an electrode assembly, and induces a discharge of gas, wherein the gas discharging part induces the discharge of gas by weakening bonding force compared to other attachment portions of the sealing part.

2. The secondary battery of claim 1, wherein the gas discharging part is thicker than other attachment portions of the sealing part by weakly performing thermo-compression compared to other attachment portions of the sealing part.

3. The secondary battery of claim 1, further comprising:

a detecting part which detects a displacement generated in the gas discharging part and generates an electric signal.

4. The secondary battery of claim 3, wherein the de-

tecting part is a strain gauge.

5. The secondary battery of claim 3, wherein the detecting part is a piezoelectric element.

6. A system for charging a secondary battery, the system comprising:

a gas discharging part which is positioned at one end of a sealing part that seals an electrode assembly, and induces a discharge of gas;
a detecting part which detects a displacement generated in the gas discharging part and generates an electric signal; and
a control unit which receives the electric signal generated by the detecting part and controls charging of the secondary battery.

7. The system of claim 6, wherein the gas discharging part induces the discharge of gas by weakening bonding force compared to other attachment portions of the sealing part.

8. The system of claim 7, wherein the gas discharging part is thicker than other attachment portions of the sealing part by weakly performing thermo-compression compared to other attachment portions of the sealing part.

9. The system of claim 6, wherein the detecting part is a strain gauge.

10. The system of claim 6, wherein the detecting part is a piezoelectric element.

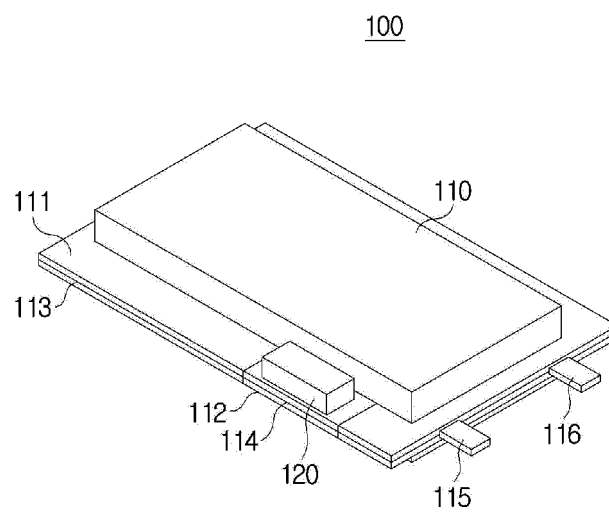
11. The system of claim 6, wherein the control unit adjusts the quantity of current flowing in a charging electrode of the secondary battery according to the electric signal generated in the detecting part.

12. The system of claim 6, wherein the control unit blocks a charging current according to the electric signal generated in the detecting part.

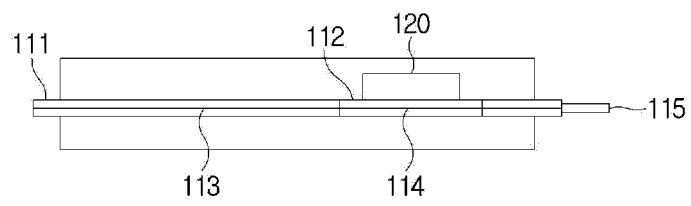
13. A method of manufacturing a secondary battery, the method comprising:

accommodating an electrode assembly in a battery case; and
forming a gas discharging part, which is thicker than other attachment portions, at one end of a sealing part that seals the battery case by weakly performing thermo-compression compared to other attachment portions of the sealing part.

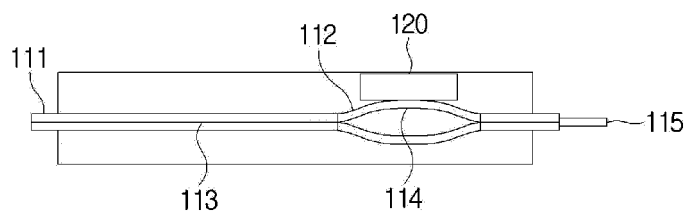
[Figure 1]



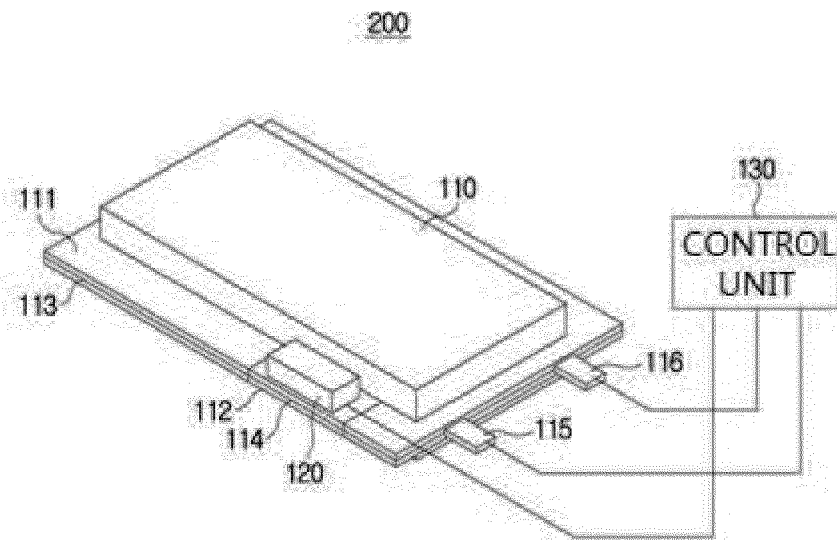
[Figure 2]



[Figure 3]



[Figure 4]



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/KR2016/008880

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

H01M 2/12(2006.01)i, H01M 10/44(2006.01)i, H01M 10/058(2010.01)i, H02J 7/00(2006.01)i

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

H01M 2/12; H01M 10/48; H01G 9/155; H01M 2/10; H01M 2/02; H01M 10/44; H01M 10/058; H02J 7/00

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Korean Utility models and applications for Utility models: IPC as above

Japanese Utility models and applications for Utility models: IPC as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

eKOMPASS (KIPO internal) & Keywords: gas, gas, gas, swelling, volume, adhesion, adhesion, adhesion, bag, detection, detection, sensor

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	KR 10-2006-0087185 A (SAMSUNG SDI CO., LTD.) 02 August 2006	1,2,13
Y	See abstract; page 3; figure 1b; and claims 1-7.	3-12
Y	JP 2007-109455 A (TOYOTA MOTOR CORP.) 26 April 2007	3-5
Y	See abstract; paragraphs [0030]-[0031]; figures 4-7; and claims 1-2.	
Y	WO 2012-073770 A1 (TOKAI RUBBER IND. LTD.) 07 June 2012	6-12
Y	See abstract; paragraphs [0026], [0043], [0050]; figures 1-4; and claims 1-8.	
A	JP 2013-051121 A (HITACHI MAXELL ENERGY LTD.) 14 March 2013	1-13
A	See abstract; figures 1-3; and claims 1-6.	
A	JP 11-086823 A (RICOH CO., LTD.) 30 March 1999	1-13
A	See abstract; figures 1-7; and claims 1-10.	

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
 ☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family


Date of the actual completion of the international search

15 NOVEMBER 2016 (15.11.2016)

Date of mailing of the international search report

22 NOVEMBER 2016 (22.11.2016)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR


 Korean Intellectual Property Office
 Government Complex-Daejeon, 189 Seonsa-ro, Daejeon 302-701,
 Republic of Korea

Facsimile No. 82-42-472-7140

Authorized officer

Telephone No.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/KR2016/008880

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member	Publication date
KR 10-2006-0087185 A	02/08/2006	KR 10-0624967 B1	19/09/2006
JP 2007-109455 A	26/04/2007	NONE	
WO 2012-073770 A1	07/06/2012	CN 103229347 A	31/07/2013
		CN 103229347 B	25/11/2015
		CN 105244556 A	13/01/2016
		CN 105244557 A	13/01/2016
		JP 5916623 B2	11/05/2016
		US 2013-0089765 A1	11/04/2013
		US 8986861 B2	24/03/2015
JP 2013-051121 A	14/03/2013	NONE	
JP 11-086823 A	30/03/1999	JP 3638765 B2	13/04/2005

Form PCT/ISA/210 (patent family annex) (January 2015)

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

Patent documents cited in the description

- KR 1020150153078 [0001]